

Tintagel, to listen on its lonely rock to the booming tides and screaming gulls, and to pine for the green banks of Thames.¹

It was a triumph for the King and a further insult to the Duke, who, it was clear, could no longer maintain the quarrel of his partisans, as he had once done when Wycliffe was brought before the Bishops. The next election for the mayoralty came on in the autumn, and Brembre stood again.

He was opposed by Twyford, and would probably have been beaten had he not again resorted to force. He hid armed men behind the arras in the Guildhall. The other party came up in full confidence of victory, shouting * Twyford, Twyford ! ' but as soon as the voting began the soldiers rushed out and drove them from the chamber.

Brembre's followers remained and carried the election. As the King supported this act of violence with his sanction,² Brembre continued in office and was re-elected every year until the nobles overthrew Richard's power and punished his favourites. The revolution in the State was the signal for a similar revolution in the city. John of Northampton was released

from Tintagel and restored to his property, while Brembre was brought before the bar of the Lords, and, after a trial by prejudiced and inflamed judges, condemned to death and executed (Feb. 1388). The crafts of London who

petitioned for his punishment were the mercers, cordwainers, and eight other guilds who were of the faction opposed to the victualling trades.³ This close connection between the

struggle of crafts and that of the city and the struggle of political powers without, is worthy of remark. Each of the parties in the State had its own friends in London, who were raised to the government of the city when the party itself obtained predominance. Neither side was hostile to London as a whole ;

neither King
or Lords wished to reduce its privileges. The
attack on its
municipal rights, made by John of Gaunt in
1377, was a
}lly peculiar to that arrogant politician, which
even he had
earned to
regret.
After Northampton's trial, nothing of
any importance

¹ Higden, ix. 45-9 ; Wals., ii. 116.

² *Rot. Parl.*, iii. 225 ; Higden, ix. 50-1.

* *Rot. Parl.*, iii. 225-7; Higden, ix. 93 and 166-9.